

emergency responses such as triage, first aid skills, and patient transport gradually improve after several drills. The ICS operation and communication also became more effective and efficient. The regional emergency response units could understand these theme parks capability and how to cooperate with them.

Discussion: The experience of emergency response training and exercise in these two theme parks has shown that such a model is feasible and should be valued.

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Enhancing the Effectiveness of Disaster Simulations through Contemporary Simulation Design and Technology

Dr. Sarah McNamee, Dr. Martin Wullschlegel, Dr. Andrew Donohue, Dr. Don Campbell, Dr. Nathan Watkins, Dr. Victoria Brazil
Gold Coast Hospital and Health Service

Introduction: Simulation is often employed to test mass casualty and disaster response planning within hospitals, but it is resource intensive and needs to achieve high-quality recreation of scenarios to be effective. The delivery of large-scale interdisciplinary team and system simulation requires consideration of physical safety, system integrity for real patients, simulation team communication, and effective dissemination of outcomes.

Aim: To describe challenges and potential solutions for effective delivery of disaster simulations, drawn from simulation service experience at Gold Coast Hospital and Health Service (GCHHS).

Methods: This case study reviews strategies used to deliver a large-scale multi-team in-hospital disaster and trauma simulation, involving more than 75 participants drawn from paramedic/ambulance, emergency, trauma service, anesthetics, perioperative, surgical, and hospital administrative teams.

Results: Issues reviewed include simulation delivery team composition and briefing, safety strategies, matching simulation methodology to exercise objectives, the use of real-time communications technologies and apps for real-time communication and performance tracking, and leveraging the simulation experience for observers by narrated Facetime stream. Following the simulation, a debriefing was conducted with participants to address performance, communication and interfaces, strengths and weaknesses, and overall opportunity for improvement. Facility-wide dissemination of messages through standardized reporting, infographics, and video vignettes were also reviewed.

Discussion: Simulation is an engaging way to assess protocols and practices for disaster response within a tertiary hospital, and effectiveness can be enhanced through the strategic use of contemporary techniques and technologies.

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Environmental Factors at Mass-Gathering Events: Considerations for Health Research and Evaluation

Prof. Alison Hutton¹, Dr. Jamie Ranse^{2,3}, Dr. Adam Lund⁴, Dr. Sheila Turris⁴, Dr. Brendan Munn⁴, Ms. Katy Gray¹

1. University Of Newcastle, Newcastle, Australia
2. Department of Emergency Medicine, Gold Coast Health, Southport, Queensland, Australia
3. Menzies Health Institute Queensland, Griffith University, Gold Coast, Queensland, Australia, Gold Coast, Australia
4. University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada

Introduction: This poster will document the environmental domain variables of a mass gathering. They include factors such as the nature of the event, availability of drugs or alcohol, venue characteristics and meteorological factors.

Method: A systematic literature was used to develop a set of variables and evaluation regarding environmental factors that contribute to patient presentation rates.

Results: Findings were grouped pragmatically into factors of crowd attendance, crowd density, venue, type of event, mobility, and meteorological factors.

Discussion: This poster will outline a set of environmental variables for collecting data at mass gathering events. The authors have suggested that in addition to commonly used variables, air quality, wind speed, dew point, and precipitation could be considered as a data points to be added to the minimum standards for data collection.

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Establishment of Palliative and End-of-Life Care Services in Sri Lanka

Dr. Clifford Perera¹, Dr. Udayangani Ramadasa², Dr. Chandrika Wijeratne², Dr. Panduka Karunanayake², Dr. Thasbi Chang², Dr. Gamini Pathirana², Dr. Ravini Karunathilake², Dr. Suraj Perera², Dr. Kalyani Guruge², Dr. Sankha Randenikumara²

1. Faculty of Medicine, University Of Ruhuna, Galle, Sri Lanka
2. Sri Lanka Medical Association, Sri Lanka

Introduction: Sri Lanka has a rapidly aging population with an exponential rise in chronic morbidity. There had been no parallel development of palliative and end-of-life care-specific approach in health care.

Aim: To implement sustainable palliative and end-of-life care services in Sri Lanka through the existing systems and resources by advocacy, collaboration, and professional commitment.

Methods: Sri Lanka Medical Association established a volunteer task force for palliative and end-of-life care (PCTF) in October 2016, which comprised of multi-disciplinary health care professionals, legal fraternity, and civil society. PCTF identified the need for sensitizing the general public on the importance of palliative care, for standard guidelines and formal training for practicing health care professionals engaged in hospital and community-based palliative care. These needs are addressed through activities of PCTF in collaboration with the Ministry of Health.

Results: Representing the National Steering Committee of Palliative Care, the members of the PCTF were instrumental in developing the National Strategic Framework to fill the major gap of affordable quality palliative care in the country. PCTF also published the “Palliative Care Manual for